

# LAST EDITION.

## FIGHT FOR LUMBER.

### Dealers' Association Begins the War to Lift the Union's Boycott.

The programme of the Association for this week is said to be the most important since the beginning of a general paralysis of the building trades.

The claim of the Association dealers is that they cannot deliver the lumber of New York City, but this morning it was learned that this is not the case, and carpenters, builders, lumber handlers and drivers seen by EVENING WORLD reporters did not seem frightened at the prospect.

They do not, so far as they would express themselves, regard the present action of the dealers as the beginning of a general paralysis of the building trades.

In the lumber trade there are several branches—the wholemen, the dealers, the cabinet makers and the builders, who import their own lumber. The dealers furnish most of the lumber to the carpenters and builders, and their plans are intended, so it is said, to block the entire supply.

They claim that the wholemen will not sell, and that they control the sources of supply both east and west, so that no more lumber can be shipped to the city.

Some figures given out by the Association that the lumber-dealers of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Long Island City were members of the Association.

Investigation shows that there are over 200 lumber dealers in New York City, of which number less than 200 belong to the Association.

The others are styled "small dealers," who do not amount to much, but the "big" dealers say they will amount to a great deal when they act as a checkmate to an important move like the present action of the lumber dealers.

SOME OF THE LUMBERING FIRMS.

Among the more prominent firms in the Association are:

Johnson Brothers, foot of East Broome street.

A. B. Johnson & Co., foot of East Ninth street.

W. P. Young & Bros., foot of East Third street.

Henry Steers, foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

Benedict, McElroy & Fowler, 4th East Fifty-third street.

Bell Bros., Eleventh avenue and West Twenty-first street.

Onion & Clark, 2nd West Thirtieth street.

Dannett & Fell, 34 Tompkins street.

Export Lumber Company, 142 Pearl street.

W. P. Young & Bros., foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

U. S. Lumber Co., foot of Thirtieth street.

Wilson & Adams, One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Harlem river.

Calder & Co., One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Harlem river.

On the other hand, the attitude of the big builders is graphically set forth by John D. Crimmins, who has some of the largest building contracts on hand in the city. To report Mr. Crimmins said:

"All the builders are in hearty accord with the dealers, and are determined to stand by them. Most of us have always been on friendly terms with the unions, but what can we accomplish when they are so unsettled among themselves. It is about time to call a halt."

"The unions have been running things with too high a hand of late. Many of the men are perfectly satisfied with their lot, but seem to be afraid of their organizations."

"The builders who will be first and perhaps the only ones to suffer are the speculative builders. These men erect buildings without contracts, and are dependent for their supply of lumber upon their credit with dealers. If their supply is cut off they are practically helpless."

"There are about one hundred of these who do business to any extent, and they employ about fifteen thousand men. If the boycott is only partially successful, all these men will be forced out of work."

"Nearly all the regular builders who do contract work have more or less lumber in stock, which they have kept for just such an emergency."

"Just before the brick boycott last Fall I stored away several cargoes of brick, and when the boycott was at its height I had all that I needed. I have a large supply of lumber in stock at the present moment, and if I want any of it to-morrow all I have to do is to send a team over to fetch it."

"The men only to select a clear-headed committee to confer with the dealers and settle the matter by arbitration. They will probably do that eventually, but it will save a lot of time and money if they come down a step at once."

"The dealers, if they stick together, will not give in. It is only in case of a split among them that there is any danger of weakening. As for breaking up the unions, I believe it is impossible. Those men would sooner starve than desert their unions. There are many housemen who got a day before the strike and who are now working on the excavations along Broadway for a day rather than turn 'scab,' as they call it."

CHAIRMAN DECKER IN BANQUETTE.

The Lumber Dealers' Association has established headquarters in the Wells Building, 75 Broadway. The Association's affairs are in the hands of the Executive Committee, comprising A. T. Decker, chairman; W. G. Wainwright, John T. Steever, J. B. Loomis and C. L. Buck.

This committee will meet every Tuesday. There will be a meeting of the Association Wednesday.

Chairman Decker said this morning that everything had opened well, as far as he could see. Several of the largest firms had telephoned the committee that they had put in force the agreement made with the Association.

"About forty men struck in my yards this morning," said Mr. Decker, "because I could not agree to the demands of the Union for a higher scale of wages."

"The plan of the union was to strike each yard in turn. They began on the Brooklyn yards."

"I think there were about 2,500 men locked out by the dealers this morning. We are gaining many names to our roll."

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### Chances of a General Building Trades Paralysis.

Many Dealers Stay Out of the Combine—The Union's Tactics.

Individuals and firms belonging to the Lumber Trade Association took the first steps this morning in the threatened lockout and boycott which, it is asserted, will wholly paralyze and tie up all building operations in this city and its vicinity.

About 2,500 union employees found the doors of the yards shut in their faces to-day. Their employers told them that they must expect, at the very least, a week's enforced idleness. This action has been precipitated by the determination of the Lumber Trade Association to force the Board of Working Delegates of the Building Trades Section of the Central Labor Union to raise its boycott on the yards of Charles F. Buck, at Thirtieth street and North River, in Hoboken.

To accomplish this, the members of the Association will, it is said, stop the delivery of lumber to all buildings where union men are employed. They will refuse to give credit or to have business dealings with lumber merchants who do sell lumber to contractors or firms engaged on buildings where union men are employed; and out-of-town lumber dealers who may attempt to supply any such buildings will be made to feel the displeasure of the Association.

In many respects, it will be seen, this movement resembles that of the brick manufacturers a year ago; only that a lumber famine will completely stop work on not only buildings just begun, but on those where the fittings and furnishings are needed to complete the structures.

There is very much difference of opinion as to the effectiveness of this method of labor warfare. The union workmen strongly affirm their determination and ability to protect the union lumber handlers and other workmen involved. The Working Delegates profess no fear of the Association's declaration of war, and cite the failure of previous similar movements.

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The Lumber Dealers' Association has established headquarters in the Wells Building, 75 Broadway. The Association's affairs are in the hands of the Executive Committee, comprising A. T. Decker, chairman; W. G. Wainwright, John T. Steever, J. B. Loomis and C. L. Buck.

This committee will meet every Tuesday. There will be a meeting of the Association Wednesday.

Chairman Decker said this morning that everything had opened well, as far as he could see. Several of the largest firms had telephoned the committee that they had put in force the agreement made with the Association.

"About forty men struck in my yards this morning," said Mr. Decker, "because I could not agree to the demands of the Union for a higher scale of wages."

"The plan of the union was to strike each yard in turn. They began on the Brooklyn yards."

"I think there were about 2,500 men locked out by the dealers this morning. We are gaining many names to our roll."

"The fact that the sources of supply are so removed from this city aids our cause greatly."

"Of course, some kinds of lumber can be obtained easily; but the major part is four or five weeks distant. We will not be long before we action will be keenly felt."

### Individuals and Firms Belonging to the Lumber Trade Association Took the First Steps This Morning in the Threatened Lockout and Boycott Which, It is Asserted, Will Wholly Paralyze and Tie Up All Building Operations in This City and Its Vicinity.

About 2,500 union employees found the doors of the yards shut in their faces to-day. Their employers told them that they must expect, at the very least, a week's enforced idleness. This action has been precipitated by the determination of the Lumber Trade Association to force the Board of Working Delegates of the Building Trades Section of the Central Labor Union to raise its boycott on the yards of Charles F. Buck, at Thirtieth street and North River, in Hoboken.

To accomplish this, the members of the Association will, it is said, stop the delivery of lumber to all buildings where union men are employed. They will refuse to give credit or to have business dealings with lumber merchants who do sell lumber to contractors or firms engaged on buildings where union men are employed; and out-of-town lumber dealers who may attempt to supply any such buildings will be made to feel the displeasure of the Association.

In many respects, it will be seen, this movement resembles that of the brick manufacturers a year ago; only that a lumber famine will completely stop work on not only buildings just begun, but on those where the fittings and furnishings are needed to complete the structures.

There is very much difference of opinion as to the effectiveness of this method of labor warfare. The union workmen strongly affirm their determination and ability to protect the union lumber handlers and other workmen involved. The Working Delegates profess no fear of the Association's declaration of war, and cite the failure of previous similar movements.

On the other hand, the attitude of the big builders is graphically set forth by John D. Crimmins, who has some of the largest building contracts on hand in the city. To report Mr. Crimmins said:

"All the builders are in hearty accord with the dealers, and are determined to stand by them. Most of us have always been on friendly terms with the unions, but what can we accomplish when they are so unsettled among themselves. It is about time to call a halt."

"The unions have been running things with too high a hand of late. Many of the men are perfectly satisfied with their lot, but seem to be afraid of their organizations."

"The builders who will be first and perhaps the only ones to suffer are the speculative builders. These men erect buildings without contracts, and are dependent for their supply of lumber upon their credit with dealers. If their supply is cut off they are practically helpless."

"There are about one hundred of these who do business to any extent, and they employ about fifteen thousand men. If the boycott is only partially successful, all these men will be forced out of work."

"Nearly all the regular builders who do contract work have more or less lumber in stock, which they have kept for just such an emergency."

"Just before the brick boycott last Fall I stored away several cargoes of brick, and when the boycott was at its height I had all that I needed. I have a large supply of lumber in stock at the present moment, and if I want any of it to-morrow all I have to do is to send a team over to fetch it."

"The men only to select a clear-headed committee to confer with the dealers and settle the matter by arbitration. They will probably do that eventually, but it will save a lot of time and money if they come down a step at once."

"The dealers, if they stick together, will not give in. It is only in case of a split among them that there is any danger of weakening. As for breaking up the unions, I believe it is impossible. Those men would sooner starve than desert their unions. There are many housemen who got a day before the strike and who are now working on the excavations along Broadway for a day rather than turn 'scab,' as they call it."

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# CITY NEWS TERSELY TOLD.

## To-Day's Record of Minor Happenings About Town.

### Chronicles Briefly Drawn from Note-Book and Pocket.

Brodie Never Touched Him.

Steve Brodie, the bridge-jumper, was at the Tombs Police Court this morning, charged with assaulting James Nixon, a young fellow who had raised a disturbance in Steve's saloon. When the case was called Nixon said it was a mistake—Brodie had not struck him. Steve was discharged.

A Saloon-Keeper's Sad Mistake.

Saloon-keeper Charles Heistson, of 151 West Broadway, and his bartender were held at the Tombs Police Court this morning for resisting an officer. Policeman Kehoe of the Leonard street station, in plain clothes, attempted yesterday to enter the saloon. The bartender threw a bottle at the policeman, and while Proprietor Heistson struck him in the face.

Honors to the Dead General.

Hundreds of army officers and Grand Army men crowded St. Ann's Catholic Church in East Twelfth street this morning at the funeral services over Gen. John J. Mullan, who died on Friday.

Joseph Travis, who was stabbed yesterday by James McQuade in the apartments of his brother-in-law, John McDonald, at 273 North Sixth street, Brooklyn, is still in St. Catharine's Hospital, and the surgeons this morning said he was in a very critical condition.

Run Over by a Car.

Frederick Henning, of 304 East Seventeenth street, while attempting to board a Third avenue surface car at Seventeenth street, early this morning, fell and one of the wheels passed over his right leg, causing a compound fracture. The driver was arrested.

It Was a Daring Robbery.

John Gering, of 435 East Houston street, was held at Essex Market this morning, charged with being one of two thieves who last night pounced upon August Heintzke while he was in front of his saloon at Avenue A, and robbed him of a \$100 gold watch.

Is He Lying the Suicide.

A man about fifty-five years of age attempted suicide this morning on a Greenpoint ferryboat, by shooting himself in the forehead. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital. In his pocket was a note signed in the name of R. Levy, 612 Second avenue.

Flight on an "L" Train.

The cylinder head of engine 71 on the Lexington avenue branch of the Brooklyn Union L. R. ran off at 10.30 this morning, starting the passengers and delaying traffic. A similar accident occurred to engine 50 on the same road last night.

Now for a Navy Yard Shake Up.

Secretary Tracy's new civil service order went into effect at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day, and at 11 o'clock this morning 65 of Uncle Sam's employees, including sailors, makers, messengers and boat-builders appeared for examination.

Sodom Dam Filled with Water.

President Duane of the Aqueduct Commission, said to-day that the new Sodom dam is nearly completed and is already filled with water, which will be available to increase the city's supply if it is needed this summer.

Two Civil-Service Jobs Vacant.

Cornelius D. Sheehan and John A. Casca, inspectors in the office of the New York Marine Board, have resigned, and the civil service examination of candidates for the positions, which are each worth \$300 a year, will be held at the Cooper Union to-morrow.

Justice Ford is Getting Well Again.

Police Justice Ford, who has been very ill at home, at West Twenty-fifth street, was reported at noon to-day to be convalescent.

Seattle Wants to Transfer More Funds.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Seattle to-day asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a transfer of \$3,000 from the fund for the purchase of plant, to the administration account.

Found Drowned in North River.

The body of an unknown man was found drowned at the foot of West Twentieth street, to-day. He was about thirty-five years old.

Both Had Stiletto Cuts.

Giuseppe Liori and James Macorale, who carried each other badly in a stiletto fight over a game of cards at 30 Mulberry street yesterday, were held for examination to-day at the Tombs Court.

Big Payments on City Taxes.

City Chamberlain Crain signed two checks, aggregating \$1,242,865, in part payment on the city's taxes of State and school tax for this year, which amounts to \$5,628,073.

Roosevelt to Resign Censure.

The Republican organization of the Twenty-first Assembly District meets to-night to discuss a resolution condemning the Civil-Service Commission, and especially Commissioner Roosevelt, who, it is said, will be present.

Narragansett Club's Election.

The Narragansett Club, the Tammany Hall social organization of the Nineteenth Assembly District, held its annual election of officers to-night. The slate is as follows: For President, Thomas J. Brady; for First Vice-President, J. C. H. Myers; for Second Vice-President, H. S. Danvers; Recording Secretary, W. W. Robinson; Corresponding Secretary, Terrence Sullivan; Financial Secretary, David Hays; Treasurer, James J. Phelan; and Sergeant-at-Arms, Charles J. McCormack.

Barney Martin's House Cleaning.

Barney Martin, the new Commissioner of Jurors, is having his offices in the Stewart building renovated and remodelled.

CLEVELAND AT HIS OLD HOME.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

BUFFALO, May 11.—Ex-President Cleveland and Dr. Joseph Bennett, who are to deliver English and German speeches at the fifth anniversary of the German Young Men's Association to-night, arrived here this morning.

The speakers closed down to-day, making the number of men now here over eight hundred. Overtures have been made for amicable settlements by some of the larger houses.

# COL. HAIN HAS BIG PULL. BLAINE NOT IN DANGER.

## Reported Better This Morning After Four Days' Prostration.

James G. Blaine, who is to-day perhaps the most conspicuous figure in American politics, lies ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, at 72 West Seventeenth street, this city.

The Secretary of State has been under the care of Dr. Janeway and Frederick E. Dennis since last Thursday, but that fact has been kept a profound secret by the very few intimate friends who were aware of his detention here by illness. Indeed, it was announced in several newspapers of Saturday that the Secretary of State had returned to Washington the day before.

Mr. Blaine came to the city last Tuesday for the purpose of attending the opening of Carnegie Hall by the first festival concert, where Walter Damrosch, his gifted son-in-law, officiated as conductor.

Mr. Blaine was apparently in excellent health and spirits. He looked better than he has in months. The trip, it is true, was intended as a short respite from the arduous duties at Washington, but there was no suggestion of suspicion of illness.

It was the Secretary's intention to return to Washington on Friday. Tuesday evening he occupied box 1 at the Carnegie Hall festival, and seemed to enjoy the performance very much.

Thursday morning Mr. Blaine began to suffer with acute indigestion, which he attributed to the sudden rise in temperature. It occasioned considerable uneasiness and discomfort, and although he was desirous of getting back to Washington, he decided to remain at home for a day or two longer.

The family physician, Dr. Frederick C. Dennis, of Madison avenue and Fifty-fifth street, was called in, and he sent for Dr. Janeway, who was one of Gen. Sherman's medical attendants.

After a consultation the physicians agreed that Mr. Blaine should remain here over Sunday and keep quiet.

But the news of Mr. Blaine's illness finally leaked out, and it immediately gave rise to the same sort of speculation and comment that was heard in every circle late in 1887, when the aged statesman was elected President of the United States.

The friends of Mr. Blaine doubted and insisted that he must run, and it was not until Mr. Blaine himself wrote from Italy his famous letter announcing that he could not be a candidate for the Presidency that he was forced to resign.

An EVENING WORLD reporter, calling at the residence this morning, was met by Walter Damrosch, Mr. Blaine's son-in-law.